

American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS."
Virg.

VI. II.—New Series.

BALTIMORE, MD. JULY 15, 1840.

No. 8.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

TERMS—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications to be directed to the Editor or Publisher, and all letters, (post paid) to be addressed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

The Index to the 1st volume "American Farmer" is now prepared and will be forwarded to subscribers—who can be supplied with any numbers which may have been lost, and the volume bound at short notice. Missing Nos. and indexes will also be furnished for any of the four last volumes of the "Farmer and Gardener."

HEADS GATHERED FOR SEED.

The good and careful farmer, takes the pains to select from his wheat and his corn and his tobacco fields, the prime ears and heads to put away for seed. In this way he may always keep these productions up to the mark—nay, if the selection be made with close attention and perseverance from year to year, it cannot be doubted that very great improvement would result from it, and that all grains and plants thus selected, would pass in a few years through a course of melioration to the greatest attainable degree of perfection—if indeed such a degree can be reached.

The young farmer who would begin now to manage on this principle, in regard to all his staple crops, as Mr. Baden did many years since with his Baden corn, and who, who, in the view of his neighbors, persist in carrying out the system under his direct personal supervision, and with the utmost particularity; would not only render a great service to his neighborhood, but might command for his commodities, an extra price that would more than compensate him for his trouble.—As far as relates to himself, he should esteem it a pleasing duty, and ought to derive ample remuneration from the pleasure it should give him to reflect, that he was setting an invaluable example to his associates and friends, in one of their most important duties and interests.

Doctor Anderson, in his "recreations," says: Every attentive observer will remark among the plants of almost every kind of crop, some individual stalks which are distinguishable from the others by a great degree of health or luxuriance, or profligacy, or earliness, or some other peculiarity. A friend of mine remarked some years ago a particular stem of peas among his earliest crop, which came into flower and ripened long before the others. He marked this stem and saved the whole of its produce for seed. These came as much earlier as they had originally done. This produce was also saved for seed; and thus he obtained a particular kind of early pea, that came at least a week before the best sort he could buy in the shops, if sown at the same time with them. The Doctor relates facts similar to this respecting wheat and beans.—The general idea he means to inculcate is obvious, and extremely worthy attention.

It is now too late to make selections of the earliest and the best heads of wheat, but it may not be so as to oats, nor is it so as to corn and the root crops. It could not

be expected that a man could take the pains to select enough of the heads of any small grain to sell the yield of them; but suppose he gathers enough of the very best to produce a bushel or two next year, that bushel or two he sows, and from them he gets enough for his crop, having again first selected the very best of them. Thus he goes on, with assurance that his whole crop is much better than the general run of the same kind of grain, and he keeps it so, if not a little improving, as long as he continues his system of picking out.

CHOICE HEADS—from the field agricultural.—As the farmer selects what strikes his fancy among his cattle, or such as in his judgment he esteems best from his grain, tobacco, or cotton fields; so we gather from agricultural journals of the day, such items as we may suppose will interest our readers,—not that we pretend to give the best, or the title of all that is good, or that we may not have the taste—and for this we certainly have not the room; but taking up the journals of our cotemporaries as we come to them, we shall select what strikes us as new or useful, and this we propose to do hereafter as long as we glean a repast such as we may hope will be acceptable to our readers; as the housekeeper brings home some choice pieces from the market, leaving many times more good things behind, for which he has not room in his basket, even if he had *l'argent* in his pocket—what a place is a market house to "run away with my *l'argent*!" Well, to our work! and the first that comes to hand, and not the least welcomed, is our friend the *Yankee Farmer*—we believe he (or perhaps it was the *Maine Farmer*) once lectured us sharply for what he termed our "strange doctrine" about interdicting after a time, the residence of free negroes within slave States, as we certainly would, but we never quarrel with any man for difference of opinion in politics, or religion, or domestic, or agricultural policy, or economy;—so far from it that we maintain that any man in authority, low or high, animated by patriotic and honest intentions, will proclaim freedom of thought, and invite freedom of expression, in regard to all his proceedings, and more especially will such a man allow it to those who depend on his will for their places and bread. To act on the opposite principle, would be to establish the most odious despotism over the mind—worse and far more aggravating than slavery of the body. But to the *Yankee Farmer*—his first editorial exhorts us to

STIR THE EARTH OFTEN.—It is necessary to stir the earth often among vegetables, not only for the purpose of keeping down the weeds, but for the purpose of keeping it loose for the passage of the roots, for the admission of the air and water, and to form finely pulverized soil on top as a protection against drought. When the earth is hard the water in time of rain will run off from some places, when a mellow soil on top would readily imbibe it.

This brief but pregnant item of information and advice, is followed by ingenious and sound reasoning to shew the why and the wherefore. We have heard, but forgotten the name, of the greatest corn maker in Virginia, who made it a rule to have his corn field stirred *once a week* until it was laid by.

From the same journal we extract the following—the opinion advanced and illustrated by the very case of stripping oak trees for tan bark, is the more readily adopted by us, as we have in childhood often heard it from one for whom our filial veneration increases with our years.

TIME OF CUTTING TIMBER.—It is a fact well known to most every farmer, who uses poles for fencing, that timber cut in the spring or early part of summer and exposed to the weather with the bark on, decays much sooner than that cut in the fall. The reason is evident; when vegetation is active the bark and outer part of the wood is full of sap and a new layer or cone is forming between the wood and bark from the returning sap after undergoing a change in the leaves, and this moisture causes the rapid decay of timber exposed to the weather with the bark on, so that the timber will not become seasoned.

From this tendency of timber to decay, which is often observed, many persons have supposed that the spring and summer are unfavorable seasons for cutting timber for all purposes; but experiments, many of which have been laid before the public, show conclusively that the best season for cutting timber is the first of the summer when the bark peels, if the timber is so prepared and used that it will become thoroughly seasoned.

We are informed by a carpenter who makes and uses plane stocks, that timber cut the first of June is harder, heavier, and more durable than that cut at any other season, as he has learned from actual experiment.

A gentleman who has been considerably concerned in ship building, says that timber cut in June is more durable than that cut at other seasons, as he has learned from using the same kinds of timber, cut at different seasons, in the same vessel.

The Farmer's Assistant contains the following remarks: "By experiments made by M. Buffon, it is found that trees which are stripped of their bark in May or June, while standing, and then cut down the next winter for timber, are found to make the most solid, heavy and strong timber, and that even the sap is then good. The bark of oak and some other trees, may, at that time be stripped off to advantage for the use of tanning."

Next comes to hand from the far West, the Southern Cultivator, in which we find some very judicious remarks by Mark R. Cockrill, on the importance of turning attention to various crops, in lieu of the few staples which are depressed by over production, and he recommends especially, as we have done earnestly, more attention to

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.—On this subject it is remarked by Mr. Cockrill, long known to us by reputation as a munificent breeder of good stock:

I have no doubt but many farmers of Tennessee would have done much better heretofore if they had followed other pursuits—now I think it so evident that they will put down their worn lands in grass and renovate them by grazing it with the most profitable animals they may think proper to select;—and as I think some will make choice of Sheep, as they give the earliest return of any other animal, and pack the lands less and more regular, and manure it better; and having been attending to this business for twenty-six years strictly, a few ideas in your valuable paper may save many enquiries and do some service to some of your readers. The true system for the best prosperity of sheep is a regular travelling business like that in Spain. That gives them every moment fresh air and herbage, and labor or exercise so important for good health in man or beast. But a flock of sheep

may be kept on a farm and enjoy as much health as any animals I am acquainted with. By shifting from pasture to pasture the briars, bushes, &c. are destroyed that would have to be taken down at great expense; and this would give time for the dews and rains to cleanse them, which is very advantageous in grazing all stock. They should not be grazed on wet lands except when preparing them for the knife. Wet lands are said to produce unsound livers in sheep, and frequently in horned cattle. Sheep and all breeding stock do best to pass the heat of summer lean. But no stock do well poor, as that weakens the animal, and soon destroys the constitution. But no breeding stock ought to be loaded with fat at any season of the year. Dry lands either rich or poor do well, but no doubt for summer grazing poor or hilly lands that are not well suited for the plough, are best. An important matter in this pursuit is that cheap lands can be made a valuable use of, and much of our country that now is not worth the taxes, by sheep husbandry, made valuable. Any pasture does well without it is wet or very luxuriant. Red clover, in a short state, which is a very luxuriant grass, will do as well for sheep as any other stock (hogs excepted, and for them is the very best grass) and makes the best hay for sheep in winter. There is no more to be learned in the management of sheep for them to do well, than any other stock. Ewes carry their lambs about 148 days; the lambs ought to be dropped at the commencement of grass.—If they are in good order they nearly always attend well to their lambs, but if poor and hard run for food they may be expected not to give the proper parental attention.

SELECTED GRAINS FROM CROPS GROWING IN VARIOUS CLIMATES—or items taken from the *Agricultural papers of the day*.—**POTATOES**.—A writer in the New Genesee Farmer, recommending root crops, because it is impossible without them, to keep stock to much extent, says:—

One prime article of this kind is the *potatoe*; because it is easily produced, it is adapted to our soil and climate, a large amount can be produced from a small quantity of land, and because it will endure rather longer for late feeding in spring and summer.

For six or eight years I have very successfully cultivated the *mercer* potatoe, for various reasons. 1st. Because, for the table they are of the first quality. 2d. They fetch the highest price in market. 3d. They come very early to maturity, requiring only a short season, and at the same time they are of the first quality to use late in the season, or before new potatoes are fit for use. 4th. They can be planted thicker than any other potatoe, on account of the smallness of their tops. Each eye puts forth a shoot which comes very early to maturity, and then dies down, without putting out any side shoots like the *Pinkeye*, the *Rohan*, and most other kinds. 5th. Though they are no better flavored than the *Pinkeye*, yet in other respects they are superior; their tops are so much smaller that you can plant more upon an acre and produce more; they are more easily harvested, because the tubers are not scattered all over the hill like those of the *Pinkeye*, but they lie close together in one snug family. 6th. You can also harvest them very early, and thus have them out of the way of early frosts.

But when potatoes are extensively grown, it is best to cultivate two kinds, one kind for the table and one kind for farm stock. Should the *Rohans* continue to maintain the extraordinary high character which they have hitherto had, I should decidedly recommend them for stock and the *mercer* for the table.

As soon as the potatoes come up two or three inches high, run the cultivator once or twice between the rows, and give them a dressing with the hoe, so as to stir the earth next to the shoots, destroying the young weeds, and earthing up the young plants only a trifle. Then, before the potatoes are in blossom, and before the young tubers begin to be formed in the hill, go through, twice in the row, with a one horse plough and turn the earth towards the potatoes; and then follow with the hoe, to complete the earthing up, to put the tops in the proper position, and to destroy the remainder of the weeds. After this it is very improper to be moving the soil around the hills, because, to disturb the young tubers after they are set and before they have come to maturity, is very injurious to their growth.

Harvesting.—Never commence harvesting your potatoes till they have come to full maturity, or till the frost

has killed the tops down. While the tops are green, the tubers are growing and improving; therefore, unless you wish to harvest your potatoes for the purpose of making room for a wheat crop, let them remain in the ground as long as they continue to grow. In digging them, use either the plough or the potatoe hook. As soon as they are out of the ground, let them be picked up. Never permit them to remain out in the sun or air longer than you can possibly help. I am well aware that this direction is at once in opposition to the rule of many farmers, which is, to allow their potatoes to remain out in the sun, *drying* as long as they can, and yet have them picked up on the same day they are dug, in order that as much of the earth as possible may cleave off from them. This is very bad management for potatoes designed for table use; because it renders them strong, or acrid in taste.

Every attentive observer has noticed, that that part of the potatoe which happens to be uncovered in the hill, changes its color to a dark green. This portion is very much injured in taste; in fact it is unfit for use, because it has imbibed, from the atmosphere, deleterious qualities. As soon as potatoes are dug and exposed to the light and air, this change begins. Every attentive observer has also noticed, that potatoes are of the best flavor and quality after they have come to maturity and while they are yet in the ground. The longer they are dug and exposed to light and air, the more of this high flavor is gone, till it is wholly lost, and they become unpalatable and unwholesome. Potatoes that remain in the earth where they grew, all winter, are in excellent condition for the table in the spring. In view, therefore, of all these facts, let us prescribe a rule in harvesting the potatoes which will tend to *perpetuate* through the whole season, these excellent qualities. As soon then as practicable after digging, remove the potatoes designed for the table to a dark bin in the cellar. After depositing thus the whole crop, or as many as are designed for the table, cover them over with earth or sand, and they will retain their excellent qualities till they begin to sprout in the spring, and require to be removed. When shipped for sea, they ought to be put into casks and covered with sand.

Where potatoes are boiled for hogs, the water in which they are boiled should never be given them, but thrown entirely away, because it contains deleterious or poisonous properties.

Chili, March 15, 1840.

HOLLOW HORN.—In the same number of the New Genesee Farmer, we find some observations on the diseases of cattle which we read with peculiar satisfaction; because it appears to be from the pen of a regularly bred physician; and to have been written purely from motives of benevolence and a desire to be useful. We have often maintained the importance of having in all our medical schools, a department in which comparative anatomy and the diseases of animals should be studied and taught. The young men who are educated there generally go into the country to establish themselves, and it often happens that their skill might be employed in saving the lives of valuable animals, some of them much more so than some of their bi-ped, bloated whiskey-drinking patients. The legislatures in granting charters to colleges and medical schools should make it incumbent on the corporation to maintain a professorship of this sort, and every farmer should make his son attend that course of lectures, whether it were his intention to make medicine a profession or not. For ourselves, when a favorite animal gets injured or sick, we call in at once the advice of our family physician, instead of relying on quacks and old women; we have never found them hesitate to take an honorable and lively interest in the case, as though it were a human being; and why should they not? A sick man can point you to the seat of pain and describe the symptoms of his disease—but the poor speechless dog or horse must depend on your humanity, and often loses his life by false conjectures and remedies blindly administered—too often by their neglect. Last winter, the ground being covered with snow, we discovered on rising early in the morning spoils and streams of blood about the barn yard and fields, and at last found a favorite saddle horse had gotten out of

the stable, and had been kicked under the jaw. The heel of the shoe of another horse had cut an artery, and although by the coagulation of the blood on the outside, the hair being long, it would sometimes stop, it would soon break out again to bleed with more violence. We sent in haste for Dr. Thomas Franklin, who came with as much alacrity as if he had been called to a friend, bound up the wound, but distrusted the sufficiency of the remedy and directed that should it break out again he might be sent for—After remaining so all that day, it broke out in the night—The Dr. was again sent for—it was found that no bandage would prevent the bleeding as soon as the horse began to masticate, and to save his life it was necessary to cast him and have the artery taken up—Here would a most valuable horse have been lost had it not been for the exercise of that knowledge of anatomy and surgery which ought to be taught to farmers' sons in all incorporated schools. Let us add the fact, that this faithful horse appeared to be aware that he was bleeding to death, for he was traced in his course, first to the dwelling house, where, finding no succour, he travelled across a corn-field, over the snow, to the only quarter there was on the plantation, to the distance of nearly a mile, for which he could have had no motive or inducement, but to expose his danger and seek relief. But to the case in the Genesee Farmer described by R. S. S. who we take to be a Right Skillful Surgeon—here it is—It may be used in cases of hollow horn, which in some parts of the country is said to be caused by hollow belly. Yet there will be one difficulty in administering the remedy he suggests,—Reader, would you know what that is?—*Not one farmer in twenty has a phlebotomy to bleed with!*

DISEASES IN CATTLE.—Messrs. Editors: A neighbor's ox was taken sick when in good flesh and died. The symptoms were, a want of appetite, constipation, and a cautious movement of the head. His horns, at first cold, were afterwards warm; his eyes were shrunken and dim, and he gave strong manifestations of severe pain in the head. During the whole course of his sickness he eat but two ears of corn and three or four potatoes, and drank but little water. Several gentlemen pronounced the disease to be the "Hollow-Horn." Turpentine was put upon his head, his tail split, physic given him, and his horns boiled. When the horn was penetrated, there issued a thin liquid, nearly the color of water and mixed with blood. The physic did not operate, and all that was done seemed not to alleviate his sufferings. The ninth or tenth day of his illness he suddenly expired. It may not be improper to state, that he had been able to lie down and rise at pleasure, until within a few hours of his death. Upon a post mortem examination, it was found that a portion of the pith of both horns, was in a fluid state, and other portions softened, and of a yellowish color. Between the two plates of the skull was a fluid, resembling that found in the horns, and also matter, analogous to pus—Between the dura mater and arachnoid membranes, was a quantity of water, and also in the ventricles of the brain. The membranes of the posterior lobes of the brain, were highly injected with blood, and somewhat thickened; his tongue was considerably swollen towards the base, but no lesions of any kind were discovered. The lungs creptated throughout their greater part, but the lower lobes were so gorged with blood as to be impermeable. In a word there had been inflammation of those lobes. On the pericardium was found quite a quantity of fatty growths, quite unnatural to it. The whole circumference of the heart in its largest diameter, presented a knobbed appearance, and when these were cut, they presented a mixture of fatty matter, and red, partially organized substance—The whole heart was in a state of hypertrophy, and its auricles, ventricles, and all the vessels leading from it, were distended with firmly coagulated blood. The intestines were not examined for want of time.

Now the question arises, what was the disease? and where its original seat? I am not familiar with the diseases of brutes, but from the symptoms while living, and the post mortem appearances; I do not hesitate to state my belief, that its original location was in the membranes of the brain, and by a rapid extension of the inflammation, disorganization of the pith of the horns was the consequence. The peculiar look of his eye, constipation, the

motions of his head, and examination, all go to prove conclusively to my mind, that the disease was highly inflammatory, and located in the membranes of the brain. His lungs and trunk were affected sympathetically, and the disease of his heart had undoubtedly been of long standing. As I am not acquainted with the disease called "Hollow Horn," I know not whether this was the disease; but if it was, the treatment generally pursued will prove unavailing. It is a notorious fact, that for high grades of inflammation, no mild means will reduce the circulation to its proper standard, and that what is done, should be done quickly, and with a bold hand. For this disease, I would recommend in the first stages copious depletion, the amount of blood taken to depend upon the size and condition of the animal; and for an ox, one gallon would be little enough. If the bleeding did not make a sensible alteration for the better, during the first ten hours, it should be repeated, though not so much as at first. In conjunction with the bleeding, a smart dose of cathartic medicine should be administered, and cold water poured from a height upon the head, once in two hours, during the first days of treatment. Boring the horns in this disease can be of little use, as the matter between the tables of the skull will not be evacuated by the means; and turpentine on the head will only increase the inflammation. Providing the original seat of disease is between the tables of the skull and in the horn, boring them would probably afford some relief; but when the brain, or its membranes, are the seat, this measure will prove futile. Whether this disease is of frequent occurrence, I know not; but oxen are valuable property, which was an inducement for me to examine the animal, and pen this article, in hopes it might prove useful to some of your numerous readers.

Scipio, April 21st, 1840.

R. S. S.

By the following extract of a letter from Jno. S. Selby, Esq. Sheriff of Anne Arundel county, it will be seen that the implements therein alluded to, of so much importance to the farmer, are highly commended for those necessary qualities, strength and durability. They were obtained from the extensive factory of Messrs. Sinclair, jr. & Co. of this city; and it at all times gives us pleasure to be enabled to bear testimony to the superiority of the workmanship of the manufacturers of our city, than whom it is probable there are not to be found their superiors in the United States, for skill in the manufacture and efficiency in the construction of their implements, as the testimonials which we have from time to time presented most abundantly prove. We refer to the advertisements on our last page of a number of them, and we would most respectfully urge upon farmers and planters, on visiting our city, to call at the several manufactories and examine for themselves the various machines which are prepared for their use, and we pledge ourselves that they will be received with courtesy, and every facility afforded for their examination, by the gentlemen at the head of those respective establishments.

Mr. Selby's letter is dated Annapolis, July 4—he says:

"I received yours of the 29th ult. relative to the threshing machine which I purchased of you last year, and am pleased to say, that I consider it the best I have ever seen. Its great strength and durability more than counterbalances any advantages that others may have over it. It will thresh generally about 150 bushels of wheat per day, and I have had it get out 200 bushels several days in succession, which is as much as most farmers in this section of country can find force to handle. Two strong horses can work it. I thrashed last season for myself and neighbors about 6000 bushels of grain, and used the horse power in propelling other machinery during the winter. It is yet good, and will last several years without repair, except occasionally a small wheel or box that may wear out."

Messrs. Sinclair & Co. are now manufacturing Mix's 4-horse or Planetary Machine, which is considered a more complete implement, and better suited for large plantations—they require the power of four horses to drive them properly, but the quantity of grain threshed per day will be nearly double the amount that the machines alluded to by Mr. S. will get out.

LIVE FENCES—We have before alluded to the importance to the owners of real estate, especially in the vicinity of cities and villages, of obtaining some suitable tree or shrub for fencing. The description given in the annexed article from the Western (Cincinnati) Farmer, of a shrub suitable for this purpose, strikes us as being the very thing desired. We would esteem it as a favor if some friend in the south where it is grown would forward us a few seed for trial in this vicinity.

The Cherokee Rose for Live Fencing—It is time we commenced endeavoring to discover the most valuable kind of shrubs for hedges. If we should not stand in great need of them in our time, yet we ought to consider that, if we can make any advances in this way it will be so much gained for those who are to come after us—our children and children's children. Besides, their ornamental appearance about the house or garden is a strong inducement to make a few efforts to obtain the best as well as the most beautiful enclosures of this kind. Having become acquainted with a gentleman who has witnessed the propagation and growth of hedges in Louisiana and Mississippi, of the Cherokee Rose, we shall give his description concerning it, as we obtained it from him, and of which we made notes at the time. It has the advantage over the Honey Locust in growing compactly at bottom, and not throwing out such straggling and therefore dangerous thorny limbs. Still its thorns are sharp and strong. The branches that extend from the lower parts of the stem have the property of taking root very readily. In this case the branches which throw out after planting the cuttings, being layered, or a little earth thrown over them, will soon fix themselves in the ground. The cuttings, therefore, need not be planted closer than two feet in good ground. There is a decided advantage in this shrub being increased so rapidly by cuttings, when other plants for live fences raised from the seed, require so much more time and trouble. The cuttings of the Cherokee Rose may be planted in a nursery before they are taken to their final location, and then cuttings can soon be procured from them in any number.

In order for more certain protection, and as there are so many wood fences at hand, it will be advisable, particularly if they are post and rail fences, to plant them as near them as possible. The fall is the time for planting. Cut the vine from 10 to 15 inches in length, and insert in the earth each end of the cutting, exposing the buds. Every year, in the spring, the hedge should be intertwined till it has attained sufficient size, after which it will only need occasional pruning. It will take about four years to reach maturity. We are informed that thousands of acres are enclosed with this kind of fence in Louisiana—Stock of all kinds, except hogs (and they root it up) reject it as food. It will be an easy thing to procure the seed of this plant from the south, and its hardiness and capability of bearing our winters has been already proved in this neighborhood. We shall procure some seed as soon as possible, and will lay before our readers the results of our trial. If it should not at first suit our latitude, it seems worth while to attempt to acclimate it.

THE DURHAM COW "BLOSSOM."

Observing in the Pennsylvania Inquirer a short time since a statement of Mr. J. Gowen's celebrated cow *Dairy Maid's* yield of milk for one week which he states "is unprecedented, being on an average rather over 33½ quarts per day," I concluded to try my cow *Blossom*, a statement of whose milking for one week you will find below, and by which you will perceive she averaged for the week over 35 qts. per day, and yielded 13½ lbs. of well worked butter. Not having a spring house we are obliged to keep our milk in a cellar, which at this season of the year every one acquainted with the process of butter making knows would be unfavorable for a large yield. My dairy maid is firm in the belief that at a cooler season, or with a spring house, the cream she had from *Blossom* for the week would have yielded 15 or 16 lbs. of butter.

Uncommon as this produce may be, I do not consider it more so than the fact of her having never been dry since she had her first calf, more than two years ago, and in the space of 25 months has produced five living calves, viz. on the 5th of April 1838, she had her first calf (*Delaware*) on the 4th of July, 1839, she had twins (*Liberty and Independence*), and on the 16th of May 1840, she had twins again (*Romeo and Juliet*), and I think I can

safely say that during the whole of that time she has averaged full 20 qts. per day; she gave 25 qts. per day with her first calf and made near 12 lbs. of butter per week.

As I consider it an injury both to the cow and calf to milk up to calving, we tried both last year and this to get her dry a few weeks before the time; but found it impossible although we kept her off of grass for some days.

As you may suppose, such constant milking keeps her very much reduced: if she could be got dry for a time so as to gain flesh I think her yield would be much greater, but I am satisfied with it for the present, and until I see it beaten; when that is done I will try again, for the credit of little Delaware.

Blossom is a thorough bred short horn Durham, roan color, calved in 1835, bred by Charles Henry Hall, Esq. of New York, (of whom I purchased her when two years old) she was got by *Fox's Regent*, dam the imported cow *Leonora*, (a great milker) by a son of *Lancaster*, &c.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL CANBY.

Woodside, June 29th, 1840.

Blossom's yield of Milk for one week.

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.	qts.	pt.
June 13.	12 qts.	11½	11½	34	1
" 14.	12½	11½	11	34	1
" 15.	12½	11	11½	35	
" 16.	12½	12½	11	36	
" 17.	12½	11½	11	35	
" 18.	13	12	11½	36	1
" 19.	13½	11½	11	36	

Total, 247 1

Being on an average over 35 quarts per day.—*Del. Jour.*

CELERY—ITS CULTIVATION.

We copy the following remarks from an agricultural cotemporary in Georgia, entitled "Gleanings of Husbandry."

"As it is highly desirable to have well blanched Celery every week in the year, and as after it has ceased to grow, and becomes well blanched in the trenches, it cannot be kept over twenty days in the ground, before the blanched stalks lose their lively taste and become pipy; you must therefore, every twenty days during the year varying a little according to the season, and the soil in which you plant, sow a small patch with celery seed, always remembering that like parsley seed, it will be from four to six weeks, before you see the plants coming up.

"Have a mellow bed raked fine, in readiness to transplant the little seedlings as soon as they are big enough, say in seven or eight weeks from the sowing, into which remove the seedlings, and set them out in rows of about four inches apart each way, and carefully keep the bed free from weeds, and the earth light; in dry seasons, water the bed frequently.

"Select a piece of low, damp, moist, rich ground, well drained for spring and summer growth; but in the autumn and winter, choose a dry rich soil, exposed to the sun, otherwise the short days and wintry rains will rot your plants. Let the ground be well manured and deeply spaded up, and raked fine. Then by a line, dig your trenches nearly four feet apart, and about fourteen or fifteen inches deep, and ten inches wide, laying the earth removed equally on each side of the trench, for future use in the blanching.—At the bottom put in four or five inches of the earth and well rotted manure, well mingled together, of half and half, and then your trenches are ready for transplanting your seedlings for the last time. Those which were sown in March, are generally fit to put in the trenches early in June. Set the plants in a line, about seven or eight inches apart, having cropt off the top of the plants, which helps them to grow better. Let the roots, when you transplant, be spread out to their full extent, to close the new earth around the roots; in this way nearly every plant will grow and flourish.

"To blanch the plants, as soon as they have grown sufficiently, with your left hand, gather all the leaves closely together, when the ground is dry, and with the right hand place earth from the top edge of the trench around the plant as high as the leaf stocks go, carefully preventing any dirt from getting in among the leaves, for this would stain and perhaps rot the heart of the plant, as wet earth would. This process of earthing up the plants must be repeated, with the same caution as before, as often as they have grown up enough to get a hold and gather together

the top leaves with the left hand. The plants will grow from ten to twenty inches high from the root, according to the richness of the soil in which they are planted.

"To raise celery seed, in the spring select one or more of the most flourishing seedlings from the bed, and plant them in a rich soil, and support them by a frame against the wind; in August, the seeds will be ripe for gathering, and when thoroughly dried, rub out the seed and carefully preserve it in a dry place."

Continuation of Extracts from Mr. Colman's report on the Agriculture of Massachusetts.

DRAINING.—Another fault in the cultivation of wheat is the neglect of draining our soils. This is done to no considerable extent among us. The least measure of superfluous moisture or what amounts to wetness, is exceeding prejudicial to wheat. Under ground draining is scarcely practised among us; and the practice of laying our wheat land in ridges, so that the rain may immediately pass into the intervening hollows, is not at all attended to in Massachusetts. This, indeed is a poor substitute for thorough under ground draining, and is attended with considerable loss of surface, besides rendering the crop uneven from the accumulation of the rich mould in the centre of the ridges. Little hope of success is to be entertained in the cultivation of winter wheat without provision against standing water upon the field; and to spring wheat it is of almost equal importance.

DEEP CULTIVATION.—But I pass to a point more material than any other to the success of the wheat crop as the most decisive experiments in this country and abroad seem fully settled; that is, the furnishing to the wheat crop deep cultivation, dry cultivation, and a fresh soil. The earthy constituents of the soil are, under certain qualifications, of little consequence, provided there is a sufficient tenacity to retain moisture, though not to excess, which would be positively injurious; and provided likewise the soil be reduced to that friable and permeable state that the roots can fix and spread themselves freely, and light, and air, and moisture have free access. The beneficial agency of light upon vegetation after the germination of the seed has been completed, has been established in the most decisive manner; and the part performed by air and moisture is too well settled to be brought into discussion. Several plants are known whose roots never touch the ground, and whose whole dependance is upon air and moisture. A soil composed of one simple earth, whether pure clay, or sand, or chalk, is unfavorable to vegetation, though plants will live and grow in them where they are abundantly supplied with air and moisture. The intermixture seems almost favorable of sand enough to render the clay permeable, and of clay enough to be tenacious of moisture. The growth of any vegetable must depend, in a great measure, upon the amount of decayed vegetable or animal matter in the soil; and of this, undoubtedly, light, air, and moisture, are the most powerful solvents. Nothing can be taken up by the roots of the plants unless it be in a state of perfect solution, and nothing can be absorbed by the leaves or the stems of the plant unless it be in a gaseous form. The great agents of vegetation then are not the earths—though these perform their parts—but air, light, heat and moisture, and that cultivation which renders the earth most accessible to these great agents, will beyond question prove most efficient. I have already stated my conviction of the propriety and expediency of a rotation of crops, on the ground of the excrementitious matter rejected by a plant being unfavorable to the successive growth of the same plant or one of the same family on the same land. This, then, is also to be kept in view.

In my former report on the cultivation of spring wheat, I expressed my opinion of the necessity of deep ploughing for wheat, and the necessity of furnishing a fresh soil for its roots. This has been fully confirmed by the experiments and success of highly intelligent and practical farmers.

RECENT ENGLISH IMPROVEMENTS.—In my first report, too, I had the pleasure of laying before the government, the extraordinary benefits produced by subsoil ploughing; and gave at that time a model of Smith's subsoil plough. Since that time the success which has attended this mode of cultivation, has fully confirmed all the notions and theories which I then gave on the subject; and is effecting a revolution and an improvement in the agriculture of England, as extraordinary as has ever taken place in any of the arts, and which bids fair in its effects upon the ag-

ricultural welfare of the country, to rank next to the introduction of steam into the mechanic arts.

This improvement consists, in the first place, in a thorough draining of the soil by under ground drains, which are sunk to the depth of three feet, and then filled up with loose stone to the depth of a foot; or the drain is made with tile resembling half a circle in their shape, and laid down directly at the bottom of the ditch. After this is done, the soil is ploughed and the ploughing is followed by a subsoil plough, which loosens the lower substratum without bringing much of it to the surface. At successive times more of this lower soil is mixed with the top mould, and the cultivation is constantly deepened and the ground enriched. On such soils, after careful cultivation, the crops of wheat are in many cases actually trebled, and the value of the land is vastly increased. The philosophy of its operation is understood to be, first, the perfect draining of the land, so that no superfluous moisture remains at the roots of the plant; second, the fine tilth and division of the soil, by which the roots of the plants are enabled to fix and expand themselves; third, the access of the air and light and warmth to the soils, by which, simple process even the coldest and most gravelly subsoil becomes enriched and capable of sustaining and nourishing a healthy vegetation. The bringing up of the subsoil, and the intermixing of it with the surface mould, must be done gradually and not in too large quantities at once. These improvements are placed beyond all doubt. The experiments have been made for a course of years in the most conclusive and satisfactory manner. The most incredulous are convinced. Examinations have been made before committees of both houses of Parliament, and leave not a doubt on the subject.

THE MULBERRY CULTURE.

The mobility of the temperament of our people is such, derived probably as much from the capricious changes of the climate as from the freedom of our institutions, leaving the mind and feelings untrammelled, that we are prone to go from one extreme to another. This "abandon" or recklessness is a dominant trait in the genius of Americans. Last year the mulberry mania was the reigning sirocco which swept over the land and prostrated many in its devastating progress among those who imported as well as those who were duped into extortionate prices for the then idol of speculators.

The project of domestic silk culture like that of any other great staple, is one that is noble and patriotic, and if judiciously prosecuted, would lead to important results as another great resource for that industrial enterprise of our people, which, armed as it is by such immense and widely extended agents as steam navigation and locomotive power is prepared to push to its utmost bounds, whatever expedients or experiments human ingenuity may devise for the acquisition of wealth and to promote the amelioration of mankind. The Princeton (N. Jersey) Whig has some judicious reflections on this subject:—*N. Y. Star.*

We always believed that the Multicaulis and other kinds of Mulberry might be turned to very good account in the United States, if the people would take a moderate course, and not all attempt to get rich at once. By planting out a moderate quantity of some good kind of mulberry on each farm and lot, in hedges, along fences, on side hills and other broken ground, which could not be cultivated with the plough; in this way enough leaves might be produced to feed as many silk worms as could be conveniently attended to by the children and infirm of the family or neighborhood, who might thus find full employment, of a very useful and tolerably profitable kind, and give good and easy employment to many who are unable to earn a living at ordinary hard labor.

We are gratified in being able to state that some persons are now taking that view of the subject, and instead of burning up as brush (as some have done,) what a year ago was considered so immensely valuable; they are setting out hedges and groves of them, where they can be useful to the poor, and profitable to the owner.

One enterprising gentleman in the eastern part of this State informed us this week that he had just bought Ten Thousand of the Multicaulis, which, with what he had on hand before, would set out about four miles of hedge, which he intended to let the poor people of his neighborhood have the benefit of. That is what we call combining "the useful with the sweet," it is benefiting, and making much more valuable his farm, and at the same time doing an extensive deed of charity to the poor of his vicinity.

Suppose some of the many persons who now have more

of the Multicaulis on hand than they know what to do with, should make a liberal arrangement with some of the poor day laborers of their neighborhood, to plant for half the cost of the labor of planting, and allow the privilege of gathering the leaves from them for a certain number of years, or any other arrangement that experience might dictate. By some plan of this kind we think much good might be done both to the land owner and his poor neighbors, and at the same time be the means of laying the foundation for what will be, (before many years, we have no doubt,) the source of immense business and wealth to a large portion of our agricultural community.

We have merely thrown out these crude remarks as they have occurred to us while writing, for the benefit of those who may be interested—ourselves not owning a single mulberry tree or a silk worm.

In this neighborhood the demand for mulberry leaves of all kinds to feed worms on, is so great that not only the whips are stripped of their leaves, but those beautiful shade trees along the road, at the west end of our town, are rendered almost leafless by the continued strippings they receive. The crop of leaves of some of them are sold for from \$10 to \$20 a season.

REMARKS OF MR. THOMAS F. BOWIE, OF MARYLAND,

At the Convention of Tobacco Planters, held in Washington, May 1, 1840.

(Concluded.)

The South will feel no alarm at our demands, but rather a spirit of chivalrous resistance to foreign tyranny will animate the bosoms of her gallant sons, and, looking to the case as if it were her own, she will then be, as she has ever been, found battling on the side of the weak and oppressed, against arbitrary power. We desire no system of discriminating duties, as such, with a view simply to protection, in our favor. We ask not that our agricultural staple shall be fostered at the expense of any other, but simply for a measure of necessary self-defence. With the cotton staple of the South, it is not as it is with the tobacco staple of other States. The cotton of the South is not taxed by foreign Governments, but rather admitted free, or at a very low rate of duty. Not so with tobacco; the duties on the latter amount almost to prohibition. What would the South do, if the case were reversed, and our condition her's? Would she not insist on a reduction of foreign duties, or be ready to adopt measures of redress by way of retaliation? I can hardly believe she would be unwilling to assist us in doing that which her own sense of interest and propriety would prompt her to do, if similarly situated; and I cannot but think that the apprehensions which have been expressed by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DROMGOOLE) on this subject are entirely unfounded.

What is the simple state of the case? Articles, purely of luxury, are introduced from other countries into the United States, free of duty, or at a mere nominal rate of duty; whilst those very countries are refusing, by the continued imposition of duties so high as to amount to prohibition, to admit our tobacco, which is the second agricultural staple of importance and value grown in this country, and in the manufacture and sale of which one-tenth of the whole population of this country are deeply concerned. Is there no remedy for this state of things, without kindling this Union into flames? Can no scheme be devised without coming into conflict with those great constitutional questions which once came near to separating this Union? The constitutional power to lay imposts, with a view to revenue, has never been denied in any quarter. The revenue now required to carry on the Government is much greater than it was fifteen years ago; and in raising this revenue may we not constitutionally adopt the course which is pursued towards us by foreign Governments, and raise a corresponding amount of revenue from those articles of luxury which have heretofore been admitted free of duty? If we have the power to lay duties on imports for revenue, which all admit, we must have the power, necessarily, to designate the particular articles on which it is to be laid. The power to lay duties on imports for revenue does not necessarily imply the obligation to impose a uniform rate of duties on all imports alike. We may discriminate to this extent, not so much with a view to protection, as to necessary self-defence, and just retaliation for the infliction of injuries. We might be willing to relax our tariff duties whenever a corresponding disposition should be evinced by foreign Govern-

ments. The adoption of a system of reciprocal low rates of duties would, I have but little doubt, tend to advance the interest of both parties, and such, I believe, would be the ultimate result. All we desire to say to foreign nations is, Admit our articles of luxury on the same terms that we admit yours. Let them come in free of duty, if you please, and we will adopt the same system with you. Free and unrestricted trade is what we would most desire; but if that cannot be allowed consistently with your want of revenue, then reduce your duties to the lowest practicable standard, and let them be reciprocally low. This is all the protection we ask; and our demands are so deeply laid in the great principles of justice, that it seems to me they will at once challenge the assent of every well-poised and reflecting mind. If, however, our complaints shall not be listened to—if, contrary to our reasonable expectations, our efforts at negotiation shall ultimately fail of success, what course shall we have left us? None, sir; none but retaliation. Now, I ask gentlemen if in such a state of things there is any thing so frightful in the word retaliation! Without it, we shall find ourselves penned up in a corner, without means of escape, still the doomed victims of foreign avarice, with no weapons in our hands to defend ourselves against their unjust persecution; "the heavers of wood and the drawers of water," of all the despots of Europe, and the miserable slaves of their pampered power. "The principle of self-defence is the first law of Nature." God has implanted it into our bosoms, and, whether acting as Governments or as men, we are subject to its impulses. We desire peace; we desire to conciliate the friendship of foreign Governments, but, the moment they evince a desire to be at enmity with us, we will meet them at the half-way house.

Sir, (continued Mr. B.) I do not profess much acquaintance with the science of political economy. I know it is a self-evident proposition that all Governments must have money to support their existence. To be sure, a republican form of government is the cheapest. We can do with less revenue, and can support our establishments with less money than the regal Governments of Europe can support theirs. They must, I suppose, resort to some means or other to support and keep up the expensive system of royalty under which they live; and, for this purpose, a system of taxation, in some form or other, must be resorted to. To this we do not object. I agree that, in general, all nations must impose some duties on articles imported into their countries; if for no other purpose than that of revenue alone; unless, indeed, they supply the whole of their revenue by means of direct taxation on their own citizens—a power which all Governments possess, but which is not likely ever to be exercised by any. But the complaint here is, not that it is unjust to impose duties or derive revenue from our articles of luxury, but that the duties are so heavy as almost to amount to prohibition, and are graduated without any reference to the practice of our own Government in regard to articles of a like character coming from other nations. Nay, more, that discriminating duties are laid by those countries in reference to the articles of tobacco alone above all others. It seems to be considered a sort of poisonous, contraband article—something so hateful as not to be seen, tasted, smelt, or touched—something obnoxious to every feeling of our natures—the great odious article of commerce, above all others, to be suppressed and depressed. Why is this? Is it because it is a mere article of luxury? If that is the ground, it is a false principle, and one which ought not to be sustained by any Government under the sun. The truth is, the luxuries of life, so called, are as necessary as the necessaries of life. In fact, luxuries after a while, from usage and habit, become the necessaries of life. The human frame often conforms itself to the wants of the human appetite; and, from long established use, the human constitution will often require that to sustain it, which at first was injurious to it. The whole agricultural world cannot be engaged in rearing the mere necessaries of life. If it were so, one-half of them would die for the want of employment. There would not be consumers for all that could be made, and the surplus left would be so large that it would rot in the possession of the producer. It is against the laws of Nature that all should be engaged in the same pursuits. The law of necessity has driven some to raising the necessaries of life, and others to raising what are called the luxuries of life, for purposes of livelihood; and the individual or Government who fosters the one at the expence of the other knows but little of the nature or true wants of

man. If I were called upon to draw a distinction between them, I should say that the luxuries required more the fostering care and protection of Government than the necessaries of life. Sir, the necessities of life will take care of themselves; and, in the face of all the restrictions that may be imposed on them in the way of trade, will still be left in circulation. The wants and appetite of man will crave after and find them in spite of all your prohibitory duties. They will command a price in the market. Not so with the luxuries of life. They require to be encouraged and invited into general circulation and use; and as far as the legislative power of any Government can be legitimately exercised, they ought to receive favor and encouragement, if the interest of the great mass of individuals engaged in the production of them is to be deemed, in common with that of other citizens, at all worthy of governmental care. If you draw distinctions at all, then, let them be made in favor of those articles of agricultural product which need protection and circulation. The general welfare of the People—to provide for which is the end and purpose of all good government—would be much more promoted in this way than in any other which looks to a discrimination in the honest pursuits and business of men.

Mr. B. then referred at some length to the statistical facts set for in the documents before the committee, showing the onerous and unjust exaction imposed by different foreign nations on the article of tobacco, and then proceeded to say: Our great object, sir, is, to remove these burdens; to extend the consumption of this article upon fair and equal terms; to see it carried abroad over the globe, provided it can be done upon the same fair principles on which we admit the productions of other nations. There is certainly nothing unjust in this; and I sincerely hope that no part of this Union, from motives of sectional feeling or interest, will be found, either here or elsewhere, arrayed against a measure which is so manifestly founded on principles of right. True it is, we have slumbered on this subject for a long time; but the lethargy which has prevailed has arisen altogether from a want of knowledge on the part of the people interested. In fact, a most strange delusion has existed among them for the last forty years. But that delusion has been now dispelled, and, like old Rip Van Winkle, of the Legend of Sleepy Hollow, we are about to wake up from our slumbers. I am proud to see the representatives of several States appearing here, for the purpose of looking into the matter, and of enforcing, through this Convention, upon the American Congress, the propriety, the justice, the absolute necessity of taking up the subject, and going to work upon it in earnest. Let our demands be moderate, but let them be firm. Let the nations abroad see and feel that although we are moderate in our demands, we mean earnestly to contend for them, and that we never shall yield them.

Mr. B. after alluding to the active efforts which he had made to direct the attention of the nation to this important interest through the public press and otherwise, concluded by expressing the hope that the report and resolutions would be unanimously adopted.

MALARIA.—The following observations, extracted from the Southern Agriculturist, on the subject of Malaria, will be found interesting and curious to all readers; and useful to such as reside on tide waters.

Malaria,—Its effects in producing Country and other Fevers.

Mr. Editor.—Believing that the following remarks on the laws which govern the production and propagation of malaria, may in some measure be useful and interesting to many of your readers, from the fact of the prevalence and fatality of what is termed Country Fever, amongst our inhabitants, and especially the agricultural portion, I have been induced to submit them to you for your journal, if you think them worthy of a place in its pages. I have condensed the subject very much, from the circumstance of the limit of a journal like this; and have only detailed some very striking facts which cannot fail to be interesting.

The first law we shall notice in regard to the propagation of malaria, is, that it obeys the motion of the atmosphere, being conveyed by winds to some distance from the locality where it is generated, with equal if not greater fatality. It has often been attempted to ascertain the precise or probable distance that malaria can be conveyed by winds, to produce fever, but all such attempts have failed to establish any exact or certain distance. Not-

withstanding this, cases are related by writers where it has been transmitted to the distance of even three miles. The convent of Camaldoli, in Italy, is an illustration of this fact. It is situated on a very high hill, three miles from the Lake Agnano, which is the nearest source of malaria, producing remittent and intermittent fevers amongst the inmates. We are informed by a writer on the climate of Italy, that out of seventy-six unhealthy towns and villages, thirty-five are situated on hills some distance from locality, likely to produce malaria. The marshes about Ereth in Kent, says M'Collock, are less injurious to the inhabitants of the lower grounds near them, than might be expected, while their effect on the houses, which are situated high on the hills above, is such, as at different times to have been severely felt by the inhabitants. This circumstance he attributes to a current of air so directed, as to escape the low grounds, while it ascends and effects the eminences.

The distance at which malaria may produce its effect, constitutes a subject worthy of inquiry; for individuals living in the country often think the location of their residences safe, because they have no standing water near them, when there is a swamp or a low piece of ground some distance off. When fever prevails, they seldom or never think or believe, that the exciting cause may be only a mile or two miles off; but they imagine the sickness to be of a peculiar nature, not in any way attributable to the immediate locality. These hints may prove useful to many of my readers in the choice of their summer residences, which ought to be a few miles from any locality likely to generate malaria.

Writers on the diseases of warm climates, have stated many facts in relation to this part of our subject, which are highly interesting and important. Some of these authors do not think, that this poison can produce disease at the distance of more than a quarter of a mile. Dr. Lind, in his observations on the preservation of the health of seamen, says, "That when Commodore Long's squadron, in the month of July and August, in 1744, lay off the mouth of the Tiber, it was observed that one or two of the ships which lay close to the shore, began to be affected by the pernicious vapor from the land; while some lying further out at sea, at but a very small distance from the former, had not a man sick. At the same time, the Austrian army, under the command of Prince Lobcowitz, suffered so great sickness through the proximity of their situation to the marshy country, that they were obliged to decamp." There is no doubt that the distance to which malaria may be conveyed, depends much upon the wind, which, when strong, may waft this poison many miles. Dr. Bancroft, in his work on Yellow Fever, expresses himself strongly on this subject. "The distance, says he, to which the exhalations of marshy grounds may be conveyed from their source, and retain the poison of causing the yellow or other marsh fever, will partly depend on the force of the wind, and partly on the extent of the surface from which they arise—and on their being more or less copiously extricated from that surface. If the wind be very moderate, and blow steadily from the same point, and if the miasmata be abundantly emitted from a very great extent of surface, it seems probable that so large a mass of them as would thus be formed, might be conveyed a quarter and perhaps a half mile, before it become so diluted with atmospheric air, or so dissipated by the wind, as to lose its morbid power." This is only supposition on the part of this author; but the case cited before of the convent of Camaldoli, proves that it has been known to produce its deadly effect at the distance of three miles. A very striking instance of the action of the winds in conveying malaria, is given by Lancisi. Thirty persons of distinction in Rome having been on a party of pleasure towards the mouth of the Tiber, the wind shifted suddenly to the southward, blowing over some infectious marshes, and in a very short time twenty-nine of the party were attacked by fever.

Another important law in relation to malaria is, that it is dispersed by the rays of the sun, for which reason the nights and the early morning are the most dangerous times to be exposed to miasmatic districts. The fog or vapor, when acted upon by the heat of the sun, is rarified, and becoming lighter than the surrounding atmosphere, ascends to some considerable height: By this process the sickness on high mountains has been accounted for. Individuals exposed at night to malaria, have imitated this law of nature, by building up large fires, the heat of which has the same chemical effect as that of the sun. The use of fires in dissipating malaria, and rendering it

innocuous, has been long known and acted upon. We have the authority of Lancisi, Pliny and Hypocrates, to prove its beneficial effects. Napoleon, whose mind was ever observant and active, tested its efficacy in one of his campaigns in Italy, and succeeded in preserving the health of his soldiers. A very strong case in point is cited on good authority. An individual, engaged in cutting wood in Africa, found that his work could not be carried on during the summer months, in consequence of the fever prevailing among the laborers. By way of expedient, he constructed a large number of earthen furnaces in the immediate vicinity, where the laborers were at work, and kept them constantly supplied with fuel, which burned all day; the result was, that before he made this arrangement, he had from 40 to 50 men sick a day, when in a short period they were reduced from 12 to 1. The night is dangerous too, on account of its being the time when we seek relief and rest from the fatigues of the day in sleep; the consequent relaxation produced by this state of the human system, renders man more liable to disease when asleep, than awake. During the prevalence of the fatal scourge, the cholera, which has devastated so large a portion of the inhabitants of the earth, it was noticed by every one, that the majority of cases were attacked at night.

Malaria is also intercepted by trees with thick foliage, attributed to mere mechanical obstruction, the vapor settling in the foliage. The late Dr. Faust, of Columbia, in a treatise on malaria, has given a chemical explanation of this fact. He remarks, that "it is probable that the carburetted hydrogen accompanying the water, is absorbed by the trees, and being decomposed, contributes to their growth, in the same manner as carbonic acid." I am inclined to think, that the utility of trees in preventing the propagation of malaria, is to be attributable as much, if not more, to the mechanical obstruction which they afford, as the chymical change which takes place during the process of vegetation, for high fences or walks have afforded the same protection. In Rome, during the sickly season, the most prudent inhabitants, conscious of this fact, retire into their houses at sunset, close the windows and doors, and will not allow them to be opened until the sun has been up long enough to dissipate the fog. In this way they have kept from contracting fever, when their near neighbors, not making use of the same salutary precaution, have sickened and died. Dr. James Johnson, who has bestowed much attention on this subject, in his work on Tropical Climates, remarks: "During my residence near the marshes of Languedoc, I lived near a very fine building, formerly the convent Franquetaux, erected on the very border of the marshes. The monks in the house were perfectly healthy, though few of the inhabitants of the environs escaped disease in summer or autumn. Tradition nevertheless relates, that they were accustomed in hot weather, to sleep on a terrace contiguous to the convent, a sure method of exposing themselves to disorders; but they were sheltered by a tent of double or triple canvass, and this simple precaution necessary against the mosquitoes, proved, unknown to them, a still more certain protection against miasmata." Now this goes clearly to prove, that the safety of these individuals was entirely attributable to the mechanical obstruction afforded by the canvass. It is often noticed by persons with astonishment, that one side of a street is the seat of sickness, and not the other: this can be accounted for on the same principle, one row of houses being more exposed than the other. This has even been noticed as regards large buildings, one part being perfectly healthy, and the other not so. It is said, that in the extensive hospital of St. Spirito, in Rome, the wards on the south and south-east are sickly, and the others quite healthy. We might mention many similar examples, which although highly interesting, we are compelled to omit, as we must proceed to examine some of the most evident causes of the increased unhealthiness of the low counties of this State.

The change in the cultivation of rice from inland to river-swamps, I have no doubt, is a very fruitful cause. The deleterious effect of this change, was to leave an immense extent of rice-fields abounding with stubble, from which it is said by the inhabitants of India, the poison is chiefly produced, and not being cultivated, there is always a sufficient quantity of water to do all the mischief. Extensive rice fields have been allowed to lay waste, by falling into the hands of individuals, who had not the means of cultivating them. It is through this agency that we can account for the sickness which now prevails in situations where the inhabitants spent their summers formerly, when every place was under high cultivation.

Clearing land is another fruitful cause. The surface of the earth with the vegetable matter, becomes exposed to the action of the sun, and malaria is readily formed; but when the surface of the land is thoroughly shaded, the agency of the rays of the sun is in a great measure cut off. This circumstance is proved by the fact, that summer residences in pine-land, in most cases, remain healthy, until the officious hand of man destroys the trees, and allows the heat of the sun to act on the land. It is said that it was for this reason that the Romans consecrated their groves and woods. Connected with this, is the turning of new land for cultivation in summer, which I think has been almost entirely overlooked. The village of Pineville, which afforded so pleasant and convenient a residence for many families, and now almost entirely deserted, may be cited as an example of the injurious practice of clearing and cultivating land in the vicinity of a summer residence. The following instance is one of much importance, and deserves our attention.

During the summer of 1834, when the space in front of the Citadel in this city, was in a state of preparation by ploughing the land, in order to level it for a Parade Ground, yellow fever of a very malignant nature, attacked the soldiers, which I have no doubt was caused, if not aggravated by the exposure of the land—there were very few cases in the city.

How often do we hear of digging ditches and drains in the summer, causing sickness; which fact shew us the propriety of doing such works in the winter. The rich lands of the West, when first cleared and turned for cultivation, if done in summer, will cause the death of many, which I think have already been the case. Volney, Rush, McCulloch, and many other eminent writers, have noticed the fact, that the breaking up for the first time of meadow land, for cultivation, is always attended with fatal consequences. A writer on the diseases of India, describes the disease produced by this process of cultivation, to be as fatal as the plague. Laborers residing but one night on the spot newly turned in summer, invariably die.

These causes, I think, serve in a great measure to account for the greater production and propagation of malaria in our own country now, than many years ago; for localities once the seat of sickness and death, have been rendered perfectly healthy, by removing the cause of the production of malaria, of which we have spoken. Many situations in Italy and India, may be cited as exemplifying this fact, but let us take an example nearer home. During my residence in Philadelphia, a few years ago, different parts of the suburbs of the city were pointed out to me, as being but a few years previous, as unhealthy as any part of our low country, which now is as healthy as any part of that beautiful city. This beneficial change has been effected by draining, filling up, and building, to the entire extinction of bilious fever. Dr. Caldwell, in his treatise on malaria, remarks, "that the large body of land adjoining Philadelphia, on the south, called the Neck, half a century ago, was but little better than a great morass. Nor did the Pontine marshes surpass it much in the extent and violence of its autumnal diseases. But time and labor have converted it into meadows, fields and gardens, rich in the produce of several kinds of cultivation. Nor does it flourish more in vegetation than in health. Its population is now dense. Such is the happy result of draining, banking and planting." I am fully persuaded that our own city may be extended, by pursuing the same process on the neck, which in many places is so liable to fever, owing almost entirely to their being so perfectly neglected, especially as regards draining.

Hoping that these remarks may be interesting to many of your readers,

I remain yours, truly,

W. G. RAMSAY, M. D.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF MARYLAND.

From Professor Ducatel's last Report to the Legislature.

Agricultural condition and Resources of Carroll County.

In the partition of Frederick and Baltimore counties for the formation of Carroll, this county obtained from the first named, the most productive portions of its limits, situated on the western slope of Parr's ridge, and chiefly on the waters of Little Pipe creek. The soil in this region is the result of the decomposition of slate rocks inlaid with ledges of limestone of the same character as that belonging to the vicinity of Liberty, which has been previously described. It contains no appreciable portion

of lime by our usual modes of analysis, but its natural fertility and great susceptibility to improvement are doubtless owing to the presence of these lime-stone rocks, that flank the ridges and constitute the bases of the valleys. Wherever the slate and lime-stone occur together the soil is invariably good, and its better condition is indicated by the growth upon it, which consists principally of oaks, poplar, walnut, hickory and maple, and on the ridge lands is mostly oaks, hickory and chestnut. A soil of the same description occurs at the head of Big Pipe creek beyond Manchester, on the head water of the Patapsco, and those of Big Bear creek. The southern flank of the Dug Hill ridge partakes of the same character, and there is another small valley watered by Silver run in the northern part of the county, the soil of which should be classed with the preceding. These different tracts of land, however, are not every where equally improved, as their price varies from \$15 to \$100 per acre. It is chiefly in the valleys of Sam's and Little Pipe creeks, and those of the small tributaries to these streams, that the best lands of the county are to be seen, and there they command the highest price. Besides their adaptation to the ordinary staple crops of the country, they present beautiful sites for meadows; but these have not been improved to the extent they might be. The farms about Westminster are also in a fine state of improvement by the use of lime.

In the northern part of the county, but still on the western side of Parr's ridge beyond the Big Pipe creek, the county becomes more rugged and hilly. The soil produced by a talcose slate, traversed by numerous veins of quartz, is in its natural condition thin, and belongs to that class designated as chestnut lands. But amidst these hills there are slips of alluvial soils along the water courses, forming limited tracts of land that are occupied by some industrious settlers who cultivate them to considerable advantage. Their resource is principally in garden truck—butter, eggs, poultry, cheese, dried fruit, &c., that are regularly purchased of them by traders who travel in small one-horse carts, and supply their Baltimore customers.

The north west portion of the county, between the Monocacy and the Little Pipe creek, occupying a space of about six miles square of which Taney Town may be considered the centre, is based upon a red sandstone, very little intermixed with slate. Its disintegration yields a thin, sandy and sour soil, which in its present condition is little improved and not much valued, being rated at from \$15 to \$25 an acre. There is also within this tract, much waste lands in bodies of from two to three thousand acres, unproductive of course in their present condition, but far from being irreclaimable. Birnie's lease, embracing about three thousand acres, is one of these. It lies three miles east of Taney Town, and affords soils of various descriptions, presenting an aspect in its physical geography equally varied, from the rolling red lands, to those that are level (composed of shale and sandstone) and from gravelly to slate soils; the latter being decidedly the best. The "Lease," is watered on the N. W. side by the Big Pipe creek, and on the E. and S. E. by Little Bear Branch, both affording numerous sites with a large amount of water-power. Nearly one-fourth of the tract is in meadow lands, unimproved, but the latter well wooded. The deficiency of woodland is on the cleared portions, and there are no farm houses; but upon the whole, it forms a tract, in a most healthy portion of our State, on a public high-way, well worthy the attention of land speculators. There is some probability also that ledges of limestone rock will make their appearance after more minute examinations along the ridge bordering the Little Bear Branch, where a mixed rock of slate and limestone has already been discovered. It is with feelings of deep gratitude that I here acknowledge the kind and hospitable reception I met at Mr. Birnie's, from himself and the accomplished family by which he is surrounded. Another tract of nearly the same extent and of the same description, nearer Taney Town, is owned by Major McKable. These two tracts of land, improved and properly cultivated, would become flourishing portions of the county, as they no doubt originally were.

East of Parr's ridge on the head waters of the main branch of the Patapsco, and following the road from Manchester, southerly, the county offers a succession of cleared but waste lands, the soil of which is very thin, but now in progress of improvement by the use of lime, that can be obtained at the distance of from one to eight miles. These lands are now rated at from \$10 to \$40 per acre, and considering the extraordinary results that have been

obtained by lime, are certainly not estimated at their full value. They are still well supplied with wood, though some management will of course be required, should the use of lime be extended. In anticipation of this, it may not be impertinent in me, as the Geologist of the State, occupied not only in gratifying the curiosity of men of science, but more particularly in directing to its proper use whatever knowledge may be elicited in the progress of the survey, to suggest the expediency and utility of planting out tracts of land with the most valuable kinds of timber. This is a prevailing practice in Europe, and has been resorted to in our own State with signal advantage. I have at present in my recollection two examples that deserve to be mentioned as commendable to the parties concerned. The venerable Gen. Thomas M. Forman, of Cecil county, deserves much credit for the zeal and industry he has exerted, not only in the cultivation of choice fruit trees, but in the plantation of rare, beautiful and no less valuable forest trees. On the estate of Commodore Mayo, in South River Neck, Anne Arundel co., there are now to be seen some fine groves of chestnut, planted by the late Mr. Mayo, that more than supply the demands of the present proprietor.

On Morgan's run, that empties into the Patapsco, the country is well settled, but not in a high degree of improvement. The soil is thin, and has probably been overworked in the cultivation of tobacco, which, however, it still continues to yield of a very good quality.

Piney falls, which empties into the western branch of the Patapsco, flows principally through chestnut lands; though within four miles of their junction, it traverses a granite ridge, in which the character of the soil is materially changed, being, though still thin, much better constituted. The soils of both the chestnut lands and the "grey rock," as it is termed, are readily improved by lime, a striking proof of which has been given by the most praiseworthy exertions of Mr. George Patterson. This gentleman has, by the judicious use of lime, succeeded in reclaiming waste fields that were scarcely worth their possession, and has made them among the most productive of the State, yielding forty bushels of wheat and one hundred of corn to the acre. The whole expense of the improvement, he informs me, does not exceed twenty-seven dollars to the acre, each of which, thus improved, is worth one hundred. It is a subject of regret that this meritorious example, set in the midst of a section of country previously judged stricken with poverty, should, instead of being followed, and even publicly acknowledged by some worthy token of gratitude, has actually served as a pretext for the imposition of additional taxes upon its projector.

TO PREVENT THE GROWTH OF WEEDS ROUND YOUNG FRUIT TREES.—To diminish the growth of weeds round fruit trees, spread on the ground round the fresh transplanted trees, as far as the roots extend, the refuse stalks of flax after the fibrous parts have been separated. This gives very surprising vigor, as no weeds will grow under flax refuse, and the earth remains fresh and loose. Old trees treated in the same manner, when drooping in an orchard, will recover, and push out vigorous shoots. In place of flax stalks, the leaves which fall from trees in autumn may be substituted, but they must be covered with waste twigs, or any thing else that can prevent the wind from blowing them away.

MAKING VINEGAR.—Vinegar (an indispensable article in house keeping) may be easily made by observing the following simple rule, viz: procure a clean oaken cask, of the size of a common barrel, or wine cask, place it in a warm room, if in the summer time, the garret, near a roof which is exposed to the warm rays of the sun; put in say one or two gallons of clear fermented cider, leave the bung out so that the air may have free circulation; in the course of two or three weeks it will become sharp vinegar fit for use. Cider may then be added from time to time in small quantities, and increased at pleasure, taking care to never add more cider at any one time than there is vinegar already in the cask; in recruiting care should be taken that fermented cider be used; excluding all such trash as cider emptyings from old casks, tea grounds, &c. —*Alb. Cult.*

CURE FOR THE BLACK TONGUE.—A handful of fine salt rubbed upon the tongue of a horse that has the black tongue, will cure it, in at the most two applications. It is infallible, and simple and cheap enough. In 1833, I

tried it upon four of my own horses, and the stage proprietors cured over 30 horses with it, without one failure. —*Id.*

NOTES ON NEW JERSEY.

We extract the following from notes of a visit to New Jersey, by the late Judge Buel of the Cultivator.

Marl, which includes green sand as well as shell marl, abounds in Monmouth county. That procured from the southern border of the county is deemed best. The expense of dressing an acre at Shrewsbury, with a charge of twelve miles of land carriage, is from \$15 to \$20. Inferior qualities are procured there cheaper, though a greater dressing of these is required. It amply repays charges in the first crops, and permanently improves the land.

Among other fertilizing materials, we saw *barilla ashes*, and the *flashings, hair and tan* from Morocco factories, and great quantities of *sea weed*, collected on the beach, and afterwards spread in the hog and cattle yards. Sea-weed forms an important item of manure on the sea-board. We should be pleased to receive a communication, from some gentleman familiar with the subject, as to the best mode of preparing and applying it to the soil.

Melons also constitute one of the staple products of some parts of New Jersey. Sloop loads are daily taken to the New York and Philadelphia markets, and sold at ten and twelve dollars a hundred. Some idea of the profits of the melon culture may be formed from data which we obtained at Keyport.

NEW MODE OF PRESERVING APPLES.—We were presented by our host, at Trenton, Aug. 10, with a pippin of last year's growth, as crisp, juicy, and of as fine flavor as those we have eaten midwinter; and on inquiry were told that they had been kept in a tight cask in an ice-house.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

The inspections of Wheat Flour for the six months ending on the 20th June, are 432,827 barrels—being a little more than the total inspections of either of the years 1836, 1837, or 1838.—The inspections of the present year, therefore, increased as they will be by the recently completed channels of the intercourse with Pennsylvania, promise greatly to exceed those of any previous year.

Sugar.—We note a better feeling in the market than has been evinced for some weeks. Sales of New Orleans have been made at prices ranging from \$5.12 to 6.75, as in quality. Sales of several parcels of good Porto Rico at \$8. Sales of white Havana at \$10.10, 25.

Tobacco.—The receipts of Maryland have fallen off this week, and shippers have consequently had a less extensive assortment to choose from. The demand continues active for all descriptions, and the sales nearly equal the inspections. We continue to quote common \$3.50 a 4.50; middling to good \$5 a 6; good \$6.50 a 8; and fine \$8 a 13. There have been some considerable sales of Ohio which appears to have been taken at from \$4 for very inferior to \$9 for fine—averaging \$6 a 4. The inspections of the week comprise 553 hhd. Maryland, and 537 Ohio—total 1090 hhd.

Flour.—A further advance has taken place in the store price of Howard street flour. We note sales of limited parcels to-day (13th) at \$5 for good common brands. The receipts are very small, and the stock now offering for sale extremely light. There is no fixed price of receipts.

There is no stock of City Mills Flour. At the present prices paying for wheat, we presume no fresh ground flour of this description could be had for \$5 per bbl. We note sales of small lots of fresh ground Susquehanna Flour at \$5 bbl.

Grain.—Sales of Susquehanna Wheat on Saturday at 106 cts. per bush. On Monday we heard of none in market.

Rye.—The crop of the present season is very generally a failure in this region, and we therefore note an advance in the price of old. Sales of Pennsylvania were made early in the week at 53c on Wednesday at 55c from store, and to-day at 55c afloat.

We know of no old Md. Wheats at market. On the 13th there was a sale of a parcel of new white wheat, dry and clear of garlic at 105c. Sales of white Corn on 13th at 53c. and of yellow at 54c; and of Md. Oats at 28c.—*Amer.*

At Philadelphia, July 10th, several small lots of the finer qualities of Cotton were taken by the manufacturers; 27 bales Georgia at 11 3/4c; 70 do at 11c, 4 mos.; 20 Tennessee 10 1/2c; 20 Mississippi 10 1/4c; and about 200 bales other sorts from 8 1/2 to 11c. Exported during the week 160. Flour and Meal very light, and the stock on hand small, but sufficient for the demand, which was mostly for home trade with some exports to the West Indies. Sales of 1000 bbls. Ohio at \$4.50 a 4.56; Pennsylvania \$3.75; Brandywine \$5; 175 hhd. Brandywine Corn Meal at \$13.50. Rye Meal—Sales at \$2.75, but an advance was demanded by factors. Grain—Wheat firm at \$1.02; yellow corn at 50, and white at 47 1/2c per bushel. Oats 29c; rye 56 a 53c afloat—receipts moderate.

Plaster.—The recent arrivals were sold at former quotation, viz: \$2.87 1/2 per ton. Provisions.—Moderate sales of Mess Pork at \$15.50; prime \$13.50 per bbl. Bacon steady, and stocks and receipts light; considerable sales of Hams—western at 9 1/2 a 10c; covered do. for shipping 11 1/2 a 12; shoulders 7; sides 7 1/2. Lard scarce at 11 1/2c per lb. Rice—none in market, but sales fair at 31. Sugars—130 hhd. fair N. Orleans at 6 1/2 a 6 1/4c; stocks of all kinds very light and holders firm. Tobacco—Receipts at the Tobacco Warehouse this year 3750 hhd. Sales rather dull and prices barely sustained; 40 hhd. stained and damaged at 2 1/2 a 4c per lb; finer qualities 6 a 8c. Wool—A little has been doing in the new clip, which has been coming in pretty freely, but operations are made cautiously.

New Orleans, July 4.—Cotton—The sales of the last three days do not exceed 2000 bales, among which was 1100 bales North Alabama at 67-8c, which is high as the lot would have commanded before the news by the Great Western came to hand. The balance of the transactions were all small lots, and the prices paid were about 4c under the last rates. There are but two large lots on the market for sale, and they will command fair prices, as parties who have chartered vessels to come out late must have something to fill them up with. Flour—Sales have been to a considerable extent, and all afloat has been taken up at \$3.02 a 3.75, the former rate has been most prevalent, except for choice lots. Stock light, and all offering is held at \$3 3/4. Tobacco—A slight improvement has taken place in the market, and there is a more active demand. Two small lots, together about 100 hhd., have been sold at F 9c. Seconds 6 1/2c, and X 4c.

At Georgetown, D. C., on Saturday, Flour was rather scarce and is quoted at \$4.56 1/2 to as high as \$4.75, according to brands.

At Petersburg, (Va.) on Saturday, Cotton was extremely dull, and extremes were quoted at 6 1/2 a 9c.—There was no material change in Tobacco—fair lugs \$3.50 a 4.50—Leaf tobacco \$5 1/2 a 9 to 10 1/2.

At New York, on Saturday, Flour advanced—sales of Ohio, in round hoops at \$4.75, and Genesee \$4.88 a 5. 6000 bushels foreign Rye, an indifferent article, were taken on Saturday at 55c; Northern Rye is worth 57 a 58c. Sales of Corn at 58c weight; Northern Oats 44 a 45c. Cotton rather firmer, especially some of the middling qualities, which are scarce.

At Wilmington, N. C. on Wednesday, Turpentine \$1.62 per bbl. Tar 100 a 102. Cargo of corn sold at 57 1/2c per bush.

At Richmond, on Friday, flour firm at \$4.62; large contracts have been made for early delivery of new Wheat at \$1 per bushel; Corn 48 a 50c—Oats 30 a 34c. Tobacco dull, sales at 3 a 4 for lugs, 4 1/2 a 5 for common leaf, 6 a 7 for middling, 8 a 11 for good and fine, and 10 a 16 for extra manufacturing.

At Alexandria, on Friday, Flour \$4 1/2 from wagons.

At Winchester, Thursday, Flour \$3.90, Bacon 7 3/4 a 8c, Wheat 75 a 75c, small sales.

At Boston, Thursday, there was a further slight improvement in the grain market—sales of yellow corn at 52 a 54c; white scarce and sold at 52, prime oats, northern 40 a 41, and southern 32 a 33—Flour approved brands advanced 12 1/2c per bbl. Cotton firm, stock of good qualities small. 285 beeves sold at 5 a 6 1/2 as in quality, 1325 sheep at 1.50 a 2.62.

At Lynchburg, July 9, extreme prices of passed Tobacco, 5.50 a 16.75—inferior to common 5.50 a 6.50, common to good 6.40 a 7, good to fine 7 a 8.25, good to fine manufacturing 8 a 12, extra quality do. 12 a 16.75, lugs as to quality from 2.50 to 3.50. The crop will be unusually large, owing to the cotton growing region having made tobacco the last year. Under all the circumstances, the prices are still considered very good.

At Charleston, 4th, the transactions in upland, tho' light, have been at more settled rates than for the previous week—inferior to ord. 6 1/2 a 7 1/2, middling and middling fair 8 a 8 3/4, fair to fully fair 9 a 9 1/2, good fair 9 3/4, and choice 10c. In long cotton, we give the sale of 16 bags sea island at prices ranging from 16 to 24.

At Mobile, 4th, the business was very light the preceding week, estimated at 1800 or 2000 bales, greater part of which had been lying on hand some time for shipment, but re-sold on account of the improvement in the market. Good and fine, none, good fair to good 10, fair 9 3/4 a 10, middling 9 a 9 1/2, inferior and ordinary 7 a 8—Liverpool classification.

At Augusta, July 9.—Cotton—The market remains much in the same state as last noticed. The inquiry continues good, and the little offering is readily taken at our former quotations, which continue unaltered. The stock is light, and is daily diminishing—we estimate it at the present time not over 4000 bales, very little of which is on the market for sale. The transactions from warehouses reach about 300 bales which were disposed of as follows: 7 at 6.17 at 77-8, 27 at 8, 14 at 8 3/4, 12 at 9, 20 at 9 1/8, and 200 bales in one lot, at 9 1/2c. We quote inferior 6 a 6 1/2, middling 6 3/4 a 7 1/2, fair 7 1/2 a 8, prime and choice in round bales 9 a 9 1/2, in square 9 1/2c.

At Savannah, July 3.—There has an improved demand for Upland the past week, and prices yesterday were higher by 1-8 a 1c than at the close of the last, and the market very bare. Rice—There is comparatively very little in market for sale. The transactions of the week amount to about 200 casks at \$27-8 a 3, with a fair demand; we quote \$23-8 a 3.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

ASHES—Slacked, 10	SUGARS—
COFFEE—Ha. lb. 91a 113	Hav. wh. 100lb. 10 a12 00
Rio 91a 124	do brown 7 00a8 00
COTTON—N. Car. lb. —	N. Orleans 5 00a7 00
Virgin. good, lb. —	LIME—Burnt, 35 a 40
Upland, 8 a 10	PROVISIONS—
Alabama, 00 a 00	Beef, Balt. mess, 14 50
Louisiana, pri. 9 a 94	Pork, do do 17 00
Tennessee 8 a 9	do prime 14 37
FEATHERS—	Bacon, country as. lb 8a8 3
Am. geese, lb. 40 a 50	Hams, Balt. cured 11 1
FISH—	Middl'gs, do do 9a9 4
Shad, No. 1, bl. 7 43	Lard, West. & Balt. 11
Herrings 2 56	Butter, in kegs, No. 2, 13 1
BEANS, white 1 25a1 37	Cheese, in casks, lb. 9a12 4
Pears, black eye 1 50a	RICE—pr 100 lb. 3 62a3 67
Corn meal, kl. d. bbl. —	SALT—Liv. gr. bush. 35
do. lhd. —	SEEDS—Cloverdo. 9a10 50
Chopped Rye 100lb. 1 62	Timothy do. 0 00 a 2 50
Ship stuff, bush. 36a 00	TEAS—Hyson, lb. 56a1 00
Shorts, 13 a 14	Y. Hyson 37a 74
NAVAL STORES—	Gunpowder 60a1 00
Pitch, bbl 2 00a	Imperial 55 a 60
Tar, 1 50a1 75	WAGON FREIGHTS—
PLASTER PARIS—	To Pittsburgh 100lb. 75
Cargo, ton, 3 31	To Wheeling, 1 00
Ground, bbl. 1 37a1 50	

TURNIP SEED FOR 1840.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. and Co. have just received from their Seed Garden, 1200 lbs. WHITE FLAT and RED TOP TURNIP SEED, raised from selected roots of the finest quality, directions for sowing, management, etc. furnished with each package.

In Store, RUTA BAGA, DALE'S Hybrid, White Dutch, Tanhard, yellow Aberdeen and French, white Globe and Norfolk Turnip Seeds. Also for Summer and Early Fall Sowing, Dwarf Beans, and Cucumber for pickling, Early Cabbage, Kale, Cauliflower, Corn Salad, Endive, Lettuce, Radish, Spinach, etc. etc.

fy 15 4t

FOR SALE—4 Berkshire & Chester Boars, 3 months old, the product of the best stock in the country—price \$8 each.

Also a young 15-16 Durham Bull, price \$60, if application is made immediately; he is white, spotted with red. Apply at this office. fy 8 3t

BERKSHIRE PIGS.—The subscriber is authorized to receive orders for full bred Berkshire Pigs, deliverable in this city in a few weeks, at reasonable prices. Also Tuscaroras. fy 8 S. SANDS, Am. Farmer office.

WANTED, immediately—An experienced Agriculturist to superintend an extensive Stock and Grain Farm, situated a few miles from Baltimore—A single man will be preferred, or if married, that his wife may be qualified to superintend a dairy and other concerns. Apply to S. SANDS, "A. Farmer" office. j24 3t

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The Subscriber acknowledges with gratitude the liberal patronage he has received from the public since the establishment of his Repository in 1825.

During this long period he has studied successfully his own interest by identifying them with the interest of his customers in being prompt and faithful in the execution of their orders.

His present facilities for manufacturing agricultural implements, are not surpassed by any other establishment in this country, he can therefore afford them on as reasonable terms as any other person for the same quality of work. His present stock of implements are extensive both in quality and variety to which he would invite the attention of those who wish to purchase.

A liberal discount will be made to all cash purchasers, and those who purchase to sell again.

The following names are some of his leading articles, viz: H is PATENT CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS, wood and iron frames but all with his patent double eccentric feeders, with or without extra Knives, prices varying from \$33 to \$110, subject to cash discount, he challenges the world to produce a better machine for cutting long forage. Myer's WHEAT FAN and ELLIOTT'S PATENT HORIZONTAL WHEAT FANS, both a very superior article. Fox & Borland's PATENT THRESHING MACHINES and Martineau's PATENT HORSE POWERS, also superior articles.—A great variety of PLOUGHS, wrought and cast Shares, of all sizes and prices; Gideon Davis's improved PLOUGHS, of Davis's own make of Patterns, which are sufficiently known to the public not to require recommendation; 100 CORN CULTIVATORS, also expanding CULTIVATORS, both iron and wood frames, and new plan; TOBACCO CULTIVATORS.

F. H. Smith's PATENT LIME SPREADERS, the utility of which has been made known to the public; together with a general assortment of FARMING IMPLEMENTS, PLOUGH CASTINGS of every description and superior quality kept constantly on hand at retail or by the ton; also, MACHINE and other CASTINGS furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms, his iron Foundry being furnished with the best materials and experienced workmen with ample machinery running by steam power for turning and fitting up machinery.

ALSO—Constantly on hand D. Landreth's superior GARDEN SEEDS.—In store POTATOES and common SEED OATS, TIMOTHY and HERDS SEEDS all of superior quality.—All orders will be promptly attended to. JONATHAN S. EASTMAN, Farmers' Repository, Pratt street, Near the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Depot.

HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the bag, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of 35 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, a No. 30, Pratt street. Baltimore, Jan. 22, 1840. 1 v

MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first Fair of this Society, for the exhibition and sale of the various Breeds of Stock, and of Implements of Husbandry, will take place at ELLICOTT'S MILLS, on the 3d Wednesday (being the 16th.) September, at which time will be offered at Public Sale, the following kinds of Stock, viz:

Blooded and other Horses, for the Turf, Breeding, Saddle and Draft; Mules, Jacks and Jennys; Durham, Devon, Alderney and other cattle; Sheep of the Saxony, Dishley, Southdown, Merino and other breeds; Hogs of the Berkshire and other breeds; also Stock, Cattle, Sheep; Domestic Manufactures, and Farming Implements.

Certificates for this occasion, will be awarded by the respective committees for the best Animals presented for Exhibition.

Drovers and Farmers who propose sending Stock to this Fair for sale, are requested to give due notice to Mr. John Butler, P. M., Ellicott's Mills. As it is the desire of the Trustees to make the Maryland State Agricultural Society worthy the patronage of the public, it is hoped that they will be liberally sustained in these endeavors, by those who feel a like interest in the improvement, as well as in the purchase and sale of Live Stock, Farm Implements, &c. Stalls and Pens, with the necessary provender, will be in readiness for the reception of stock, on application to Mr. McLaughlin.

For admission of membership to this society, application will be made to the Executive Committee.

Editors of newspapers throughout the State, and those of adjacent States, who feel an interest in the promotion of this Institution, will render a public service by giving this notice a few insertions.

ALLEN THOMAS, ARTHUR PUE, Jr.
JOHN S. WILLIAMS, EDWARD HAMMOND,
CHARLES CARROLL, Executive Committee.

JOHN T. DURDING & CO.

Offer to the public generally, a large stock of ploughs, embracing all the most approved kinds—Self-sharpeners, Wiley, Beach, New-York, Hillsdale, &c; Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Page's Corn and Seed Dropper, Wheat Fan and Grain Cradle, with a general assortment of useful articles. Castings for ploughs and machinery of all descriptions furnished to order by the pound or ton. Repairs done with neatness and despatch. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Prices on all articles made on the most pleasing terms. Grant and Ellicott-streets, rear of Dinwiddie and Kyle's. fe 26

DURHAM CALVES.

Farmers, and others, wishing to procure the above valuable breed of cattle, at moderate prices, can be supplied at all seasons of the year, with calves of mixed blood, from dams that are good milkers, by applying any day, Sundays excepted, at

Chesnut Hill Farm,

three miles from the city, on the York Turnpike Road, and near the first toll-gate. PETER BLATCHLEY, Manager.

For sale, as above, a pair of sound, well broke and handsome CARRIAGE HORSES, and a pair of first rate WORK HORSES.

Orders for the above addressed to SAM'L SANDS, publisher of the "Farmer," will be promptly attended to. April 29, 1840—1 y.

TUSCARORA PIGS.

The subscriber is authorized to dispose of 3 or 4 pair of the above celebrated breed of Pigs, which are believed to be equal to any in the country. The Tuscaroras are a cross of China and Berkshire, and this lot can be recommended as from a first rate stock.—Price \$10 per pair, deliverable at 5 or 6 weeks old, in this city. j2 3 SAMUEL SANDS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber having given his attention to the improvement of farming implements for the last year, flatters himself that he has been successful in improving the following articles:—

A machine for planting cotton, corn, beets, ruta-baga, carrots, turnips, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds. He is so well satisfied with the operation of this machine, and the flattering prospects of a large sale, that he has made arrangements to have 30 machines built per week. The testimonials of gentlemen that have examined and witnessed the operation, will clearly show to the farmer that it is no humbug. The price of this machine will be \$25. The money will be refunded to the purchaser if the machine does not give satisfaction.

A machine for husking, shelling, separating, winnowing and putting in the bag, corn, or any kind of grain. It will husk, shell, clean, and put in the bag, 600 bushels of corn per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. The same machine will, by shifting cylinders, thresh 200 bushels of wheat, and put it in the bag perfectly clean. This machine will cost about \$200. It occupies less room than the common threshing machine, and requires about two-third the speed—and not more than 4 horses to drive it.—The husking and shelling part of this machine is the same as Mr. Obed Hussey's, except that the cylinder is one solid piece of cast iron, instead of several pieces bolted and hooped together. The other points are a new arrangement, for which the subscriber is about to take a patent. Certificates that the machine will perform what is above stated, can be produced from gentlemen that have seen the machine in operation at the south.

The attention of the public is again called to the Ditching Machine, which has been now in successful operation more than one year, and that more than 20 miles of ditch has been cut with one machine the last season, by one man and one horse.

A horse power made more on the original plan of the stationary power, which is admitted by farmers and mechanics to be the best, as there is less friction, and of course more power. The only difference is that the machine is made so as to be portable, by being easily taken apart, and carried from place to place; by taking out a few bolts, it is moved easier than the common machine: the first driving wheel is 10 feet in diameter, working in to the pinion 14 inches in diameter; on the same shaft of this pinion is a bevel wheel 2 1/2 feet in diameter, working in pinion 8 in. in diameter; on this shaft is a cone of pulleys of different sizes, so as to give different speeds required. We can have 1200 revolutions per minute of a 5 inch pulley, or reduce the speed to 19 turns per minute. It is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses. The castings of this machine will weigh about 850 pounds; the price will be \$130—one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to \$100, built on the same plan.

A machine for morticing posts and sharpening rails for fence, and also for sawing wood in the woods, and planing any kind of scantling or boards, can be seen at my shop in Lexington, near Liberty street, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop—This machine will be made to order, and will cost \$150.

A machine for boring holes in the ground for posts, improved lately, and warranted to be a good article—Price \$5.

Also machines for mechanics, Morticing and Planing machines; Tinning do.; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for tenoning the same, of various kinds, and for various uses; Cutting and cleaning chisels for morticing machines.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the farmers and mechanics of Baltimore and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by strict attention to his business, to receive from the liberal and enterprising mechanics and farmers, (whose motto is to keep up with the times,) an equal share of their patronage.

Enquire of Edwards & Cobb, No. 7, N. Charles street, Baltimore, or of the subscriber, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop, No. 29, Lexington, near Liberty street. GEORGE PAGE.

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street; Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price. ap 22, 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.

WANTED—A situation as Superintendent of a Farm, by a single man who is highly recommended for his practical as well as theoretical knowledge of agriculture and horticulture—his present engagement expires in September, at which time he will be ready to enter on any new duties—his situation at present in the S. West, but he is desirous of obtaining one in the vicinity of Baltimore. Apply to S. SANDS, "American Farmer" office. j24

VALUABLE STOCK.

For sale, a grade Devon Heifer with her first calf; the heifer is out of a Durham cow, which when fresh gave 30 quarts of milk per day; she is by a half Durham and half Devon bull, and partakes in appearance of the latter; she is a beautiful animal, and from the appearance of her udder (having just calved) bids fair to make a good milkier; her calf is a cow calf, and by a full bred Devon—Price \$75.

A beautiful white and red half Durham heifer, 9 months old—price \$50.

A white Bull Calf, 8 months old, with strawberry roan neck; he is of good points, and warranted 3-4ths Durham; he is out of a half Durham cow, which gave when fresh 26 quarts of milk per day, and by a full bred Durham bull. Price \$60. Address, post paid, may 27 S. SANDS, Amer. Far. Office.

FOR SALE.

A well grown and sound Jaxxer, price \$30. Enquire at this office. May. 20. 4t.